

PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor

L. J. Pearson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
the year 1960

To the Chairman and Members of the Penistone Rural District Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Penistone Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

As I have done in my reports in the past, I am including in this document certain statistics of the Part III services of the Local Health Authority, as provided in the Penistone Rural District.

A brief glance at the Vital Statistics for 1960 will show that the Birth Rate has fallen, and is much lower than that for the rest of the Country generally, as well as for the Administrative County of the West Riding. The corrected Birth Rate is 16.4. The Death Rate is lower than we have had for some years, and at 9.8 per 1,000 of the population the crude rate is much better than that for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County. In fact it is the lowest Crude Death Rate we have had in the district since 1952, when it was 9.7. I have no record of a lower rate than that in the district. Corrected, the Death Rate is 11.3. The Stillbirth Rate is very disappointing, and at 50.4 per 1,000 live and stillbirths it is more than double that for the West Riding Administrative County, and even more still than that for England and Wales. A total of six stillbirths is a large total in a district such as Penistone Rural, and one feels that there is much to be done in the way of investigation into the causes of this problem. Work is being done, and it is hoped that in the very near future some lead will be given to establish some particular ante-natal supervision which might improve this picture. The Infantile Mortality Rate, which always interests me, and would in some measure indicate the trends of the health of the district, has worsened slightly compared with 1959. There are exactly the same number of infantile deaths, i.e. 2, but with the lower birth rate two such deaths give us a less happy Infantile Mortality Rate. Of the two deaths one could be said to be preventable in that it was a congenital condition, but the other child died from an infection of the upper respiratory tract, and I always think that infections such as this in early infancy are preventable.

Looking at the detailed columns of principal causes of death we note that once again the largest number of deaths was caused by diseases of the circulatory system, including coronary disease. This accounted for nearly 44% of the total number of deaths. Malignant disease accounted for nearly 16% of the total number of deaths, and vascular diseases of the nervous system and diseases of the respiratory system each accounted for approximately 14%. There was one accidental death during the year, a road accident where a motor vehicle was involved. There were no home accidents which produced death. In 1959 we had five home accidents which resulted in deaths, and at that time I deplored the lack of obvious results to our propaganda efforts. I am still of the opinion that a Home Safety Committee, with representatives from each of the Parishes forming the District Council, together with certain officials and representatives of voluntary bodies, would be able to play some part in maintaining a regular flow of propaganda throughout the district.

One noticeable feature of the report for 1960 is the comparative freedom from infectious disease which the district experienced. There were only 15 cases of infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis) during the year and 12 of these were cases of Whooping Cough

(incidentally none of them had been immunised). We had a complete absence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Dysentery, and all those conditions bracketed in the term "Food Poisoning". To me this indicates a very healthy state of affairs.

Mr. Pearson, the Chief Public Health Inspector has, as usual, prepared that part of the report which deals with sanitary circumstances, and I have included it completely in this document. It is worth noticing that of the 2,432 houses within the district 2,213 are supplied from public water mains, whilst 219 houses receive a satisfactory supply of water from private sources. Routine samples taken from the Council's supply have maintained a good quality. Besides this satisfactory qualitative analysis, quantitatively the water supply was also satisfactory. There were no marked deficiencies in supplies except the occasional intermittent variation in pressure to the Village of High Hoyland. It is expected that in the near future a 3" main will be laid in the Village of Ingbirchworth, and that Thurgoland will have a larger bore main to deal with the increased demand in that area.

Sewerage and sewage disposal is as satisfactory as one could wish it to be in a Rural area. Of the 2,432 houses in the district 1,826 are connected to Sewers (private or public). The remainder of the houses within the district deal with their respective sewage by cesspools and septic tank installations.

During the year I have had occasion to ask for the help and advice of Mr. Pearson and his staff in one or two environmental hygiene investigations. It was a great pleasure to find such a keen response to my request for this help, and I must put on record my appreciation of the obvious enthusiasm for the work of the Department. I am grateful to Mr. Pearson and his staff for this continued high standard of efficiency, and for their loyal support to me in my work. I am also grateful for the advice received from time to time from the Clerk to the Council, and for the co-operation of all members of the Council staff. To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I wish to offer my sincere thanks for their continued support throughout the year, and finally I wish to put on record my appreciation of the kindly help and advice given to me by my colleague, Dr. J. J. Smith.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL

Medical Officer of Health

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF

1960

The Penistone Rural District covers an area of 29,003 acres. The District is divided into 10 Parishes. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each Parish is as follows:-

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF HOUSES</u>
Cawthorne	3,709	369
Dunford	8,953	268
Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth	2,057	104
High Hoyland	851	55
Hunshelf	1,816	99
Langsett	4,914	74
Oxspring	1,202	239
Silkstone	1,559	558
Stainborough	1,720	133
Thurgoland	<u>2,222</u>	<u>533</u>
	<u>29,003</u>	<u>2,432</u>

The Rateable Value of the District is £81,044, while the Product of a Penny Rate is estimated to be £319 as at 1st April, 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at the mid-year as 7,440, an increase of 60 on the previous year's figure.

BIRTHS

There were 113 live births attributed to the district during 1960. Of these 49 were males and 64 females. This is a decrease of 23 on the figure for 1959. There were 5 illegitimate births, 3 male and 2 female.

STILL BIRTHS

During the year there were 6 still births, 5 male and 1 female. There were no illegitimate still births.

DEATHS

73 deaths were attributed to the district, a decrease of 2 on the figure for 1959. Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	<u>WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY</u>	<u>PENISTONE R.D.</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u> (Rates per 1,000 of the population)			
1960	17.1	16.9	15.2
1959	16.5	16.5	18.4
1958	16.4	16.7	14.9
1957	16.1	16.6	15.0
1956	15.7	16.4	16.4

<u>DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)</u>			
1960	11.5	11.5	9.8
1959	11.6	11.6	10.2
1958	11.7	11.9	10.2
1957	11.5	11.7	11.2
1956	11.7	11.8	12.2

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u> (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-Births)			
1960	19.7	22.4	50.4
1959	20.7	20.4	21.6
1958	21.6	22.8	35.1
1957	22.4	23.9	26.5
1956	23.0	23.1	8.3

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES</u>			
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-	1
<u>MALIGNANT NEOPLASM</u>			
Stomach	3	-	3
Breast	-	2	2
Uterus	-	1	1
Other sites, including Leukaemia	2	4	6
<u>NERVOUS SYSTEM</u>			
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	5	10
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Coronary Disease	10	4	14
Other heart Disease	8	6	14
Other Circulatory Disease	3	1	4
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis	3	-	3
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM</u>			
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
<u>ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE</u>			
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	-	1
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES</u>			
	2	3	5
	<u>43</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>73</u>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Under 1 year	4	3	2	2
1 to 2 years	-	-	1	-
2 to 5 years	1	1	-	1
5 to 15 years	-	1	2	-
15 to 25 years	-	-	3	1
25 to 45 years	1	3	-	3
45 to 65 years	14	22	14	15
65 years and over	<u>62</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>73</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 2 infantile deaths during 1960, both male, equivalent to a rate of 17.7 per 1,000 live births. I give below table showing Age Distribution of Infantile Deaths.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	TOTAL under 4 wks.	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	TOTAL under 1 yr.
Bronchopneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TOTALS:</u>	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR

Rate per 1,000 Live Births

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	<u>WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY</u>	<u>PENISTONE R.D.</u>
1960	21.7	22.5	17.7
1959	22.0	24.0	14.7
1958	22.5	24.4	27.3
1957	23.0	26.4	36.4
1956	23.8	27.1	25.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during 1960.

INQUESTS

Fifteen Coroners' Inquests were held during 1960. In thirteen cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Number	113
Rate per 1,000 population	15.2

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 4.4

Still Births

Number	6
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	50.4

Total Live and Still Births 119

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) 2

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	--

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) 8.8

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 8.8

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 58.8

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	--
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	--

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 15 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Scarlet Fever	12	3	1	4	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	135	97	2	81	1
Whooping Cough	34	4	2	5	12
Pneumonia (notifiable)	1	6	1	1	-
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	6	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	11	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	-	-	-	1	-
<u>TOTALS:</u>	194	112	12	92	15

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	<u>WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY</u>	<u>PENISTONE R.D.</u>
Scarlet Fever	0.70	0.93	-
Diphtheria	-	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.32	0.32	-
Measles	3.48	2.81	0.13
Whooping Cough	1.27	1.95	1.61
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.01	0.00	-
(Non-Paralytic)	0.00	-	-
Erysipelas	0.06	0.08	0.26

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<u>DISEASE</u>	AGE GROUP												
	0 - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years & over	<u>TOTALS</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<u>TOTALS</u>	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	15

SCARLET FEVER

There were no cases of Scarlet Fever in the Penistone Rural Area during 1960.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of Diphtheria was notified during 1960 in the Penistone Rural District, and the immunisation rate for young children remains fairly constant. During 1960, 121 children received primary immunisation, 94 of which were under 5 years of age and 27 between the ages of 5 and 15. Together with these there were 67 children who received reinforcing doses of the antigen, almost in every case during the entrance medical examination at School, at the age of 5.

MEASLES

There was one case of Measles notified during the year, and that was during the third quarter and it was a case from Cawthorne.

WHOOPING COUGH

There were 12 cases of Whooping Cough notified, 10 during the first quarter, 1 in the second quarter and 1 in the third quarter, and of these 6 were reported from Cawthorne, 4 from Silkstone and 1 each from Silkstone Common and Crane Moor.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough continues to be provided at the Clinic and by General Practitioners, and generally speaking parents of young children are taking advantage of this provision and are having the children protected in infancy. During 1960, 95 children received immunisation against Whooping Cough compared with 49 in 1959. There seems to be a steady increase in the demand for this protective measure and this is all to the good. From my records I find that all cases of Whooping Cough notified had not received any protective immunisation.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified. There were no cases at all of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This low incidence of Tuberculosis in a population of 7,500 is quite a satisfactory state of public health. The case reported was a boy of 11 years, from Oxspring. Careful investigations were made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor to trace the source of the infection, but this problem was never satisfactorily solved. During the investigation all the family were checked and tested and found to be free from infection.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The scheme for vaccination of the 13/14 year old School children with B.C.G. was continued during the year. In the Schools concerned in the Penistone area the number tested was 210. At the same time a total of 83 children vaccinated in 1959 submitted for retest during 1960. Of those 210 Tuberculin tested for the first time, 73 gave a positive result and 137 negative result. This latter 137 were duly vaccinated and the liquid vaccine was used in these cases. In the report for 1959 I made one comment about the freeze dried vaccine which we were using, and did mention that it was rather early to make any pronouncement as to whether or not the freeze dried vaccine was better or even as good as the liquid.

It is interesting to note that of the 83 children vaccinated in 1959 and retested in 1960, 78 were successfully converted to positive and the 5 remaining were very doubtful non-conversions, so doubtful in fact that we considered it unnecessary to revaccinate. It means, therefore, that our experience with the freeze dried vaccine in the Penistone district was quite satisfactory.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

We did not have a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit to the district during 1960. In all probability, however, we may have a visit towards the end of 1961, or very early in 1962.

SMALLPOX

Vaccination against Smallpox was slow during 1960, 8 children under the age of 1 year being vaccinated and 6 between the ages of 1 and 15 years. There were no revaccinations. I am not quite sure what the vaccination against Smallpox level is within the district but I should think that there is a danger of it dropping lower than the safe limit and I think that the parents of children should be advised to think about this matter very seriously. I have heard arguments for and against vaccination, but it is a matter that parents should discuss with the Doctor so that every advantage can be taken of vaccination of the child in very early infancy.

POLIOMYELITIS

I have to report again that there was no case of Poliomyelitis in the Penistone Rural area during the year under review, the fourth successive year that this state of affairs has existed. One can be excused if one suggests that this might be due to the immunisation scheme which has been in operation for the last two or three years. It is a very happy situation to know that we have not had this disease to deal with in recent years, and it is to be hoped that the mere fact of the absence of the disease will not create such a complacent attitude amongst the population that immunisation against the disease will be forgotten and only considered worthwhile when and if a case of Poliomyelitis appears in our midst.

Certainly there has been plenty propaganda in support of the campaign for immunisation against Poliomyelitis. The demand has varied from time to time during the year, but the protective measure was always available at Clinics, Schools, and at the Surgery of the family Doctors. It is not very easy to give the exact number of persons who were protected in the Penistone Rural District during the year. Some are immunised in Penistone, some in local Schools, probably some in Barnsley or at a place of work anywhere between Huddersfield and Sheffield, and it is not always easy to get a factual set of statistics. However, we submit at regular intervals to County Hall a series of figures of the numbers who receive protection, but these statistics are Divisional statistics and not easily broken down into County Districts. I think it would be of interest to give you the figures as at the 31st December last for this Division.

Persons who had received two injections at 31st December, 1960:

Months	Age Group 1933-1942	Age Group 1943-1960	Age Group prior to 1933, but under 40 years.	Others
January - March	350	176	30	17
April - June	325	100	176	77
July - September	320	51	202	29
October - December	134	105	276	--
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,129	432	684	123

Total number of persons who received three injections during the year 1960 - 10,481.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS

The General Hospitals available locally for the Penistone Area are those in Barnsley and Sheffield. For certain parts of the area it may be more convenient to use the Huddersfield Hospitals.

Infectious Diseases are accommodated chiefly in Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, and others may be dealt with at Lodge Moor, Sheffield. Maternity cases are dealt with at Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All Laboratory work is carried out by the two Public Health Service Laboratories, one at Wakefield and one at the City General Hospital, Sheffield.

MORTUARY

There is a Mortuary in Penistone and this serves the surrounding area.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The service operating from the Ambulance Station at Hoyland remains the same. During 1960 the Base Transmitter was transferred from Kirk Balk School to the Water Tower at Hawshaw Lane, giving a wider radio coverage and making for much improved radio reception. A shorter working week has necessitated a redeployment of labour, but the new telephone service whereby the Hoyland Station is the Distributing Depot for all West Riding County Council Ambulance requests to the Sheffield area has streamlined the system, making for greater control and easier operation.

CLINICS

TUBERCULOSIS - held at Weston House, High Street, Penistone, on the first and third afternoons of each month. The principal clinic is held at 46 Church Street, Barnsley and is attended by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who also carries out domiciliary visiting in respect of Tuberculosis.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE - held at the Golf House, Cawthorne on alternate Wednesday afternoons. During 1960 there were 361 attendances as compared with 349 the previous year. All aspects of the work are carried out here including immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis. Individual advice is given to the mothers by the Health Visitor. School Medical inspections are held at these premises as required.

At Shrewsbury Road, Penistone the Child Welfare Clinic is held each Monday afternoon. The Medical Officer and Health Visitors are in attendance and give individual and group advice on child care. Immunisation is carried out against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis, and vaccination against Smallpox.

During 1960, there were 1,657 attendances as compared with 1,221 in 1959. Special sessions are also held at the clinic at Penistone as the need arises. These include immunisation sessions against Poliomyelitis, B.C.G. vaccinations and Eye Clinics.

ANTE-NATAL - held at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone every Tuesday afternoon by the General Medical Practitioners of the area. The Midwives working in the Penistone Urban and Rural areas attend and help in the ante-natal preparation of the expectant mothers.

MOBILE - sessions are held as follows:-

Crow Edge - Thursday mornings, fortnightly.
Thurgoland - Thursday afternoons, fortnightly.

Attendances during 1960:-

Crow Edge - 100 as compared with 174 in 1959.
Thurgoland - 295 as compared with 165 in 1959.

The Land Rover drawing the caravan still continues to be used to collect mothers and children from the outlying parts and bring them to the centre where the Mobile Clinic is based. Although the number of attendances at the Clinic is not large, it is a very necessary service for people living in rural areas. In the case of the Clinic at Thurgoland, it is encouraging to note the increase in attendances during the year.

The Health Visitor attends each session of the Mobile Clinic, giving individual advice to mothers on all aspects of health. The Medical Officer attends to give specialist advice and carry out the immunisation programme.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASS - held fortnightly at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone, on Wednesday afternoon. This class is the responsibility of the Midwives of the area, who give talks and demonstrations on ante-natal care, preparation for labour, delivery, etc.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

The Health Visiting staff in this area continues to be at full strength although, with effect 1st November, certain changes were made with the result that, as from 31st December, the Health Visitors covering the Penistone Urban and Rural areas are:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss R. M. Townend	Ashburn, Shelley, Near Huddersfield.	Kirkburton 472
Miss K. Power	11 Wood View, Elsecar, Near Barnsley.	Hoyland 3169

The Health Visitors continue to visit all types of homes in the area, teaching the principles of health and advising on all aspects of health and social problems.

During the year it was decided that a Phenylketonuria test should be carried out on every child between 4 and 6 weeks. Arrangements were made that if the test should be positive, further investigation would be carried out at the Hospital. All tests carried out in the area were negative.

The number of visits carried out to the homes during the year by the Health Visitors was 3,309.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

During the year several changes took place with regard to Home Nursing staff. Mrs. Guckion resigned from the Thurgoland area with effect from the 31st March, and Mrs. Henderson, who had been a Relief Nurse in the Division for several years, took over this area.

Miss S. Thwaites, District Nurse/Midwife for Penistone commenced her Queen's District Training in Sheffield in October for a period of three months and she will return to her area on the 9th January, 1961. During her absence the work has been carried out by the County Relief Home Nurse/Midwife, Miss N. I. Harris.

Mrs. R. Chambers was transferred for her Queen's District Training during the year and returned to duty on the 4th September.

The staff, therefore, at the 31st December, 1960, is:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. E. Henderson	22 Cross Lane, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3338
Mrs. R. Chambers (Relief)	76 Fir Tree Estate, Thurgoland.	
Miss M. Thompson (D.N.M.)	34 Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267
Miss N. I. Harris (County Relief D.N.M.)	St. John's, Penistone.	Penistone 3250

There has been, throughout the year, a full Home Nursing staff who are mobile and available on the telephone, with the exception of Mrs. Chambers who is still without a telephone. This creates difficulties for patients and Doctors who wish to contact her. The delay in fixing up a telephone is due to a disagreement between the District Council and the Post Office about the siting of telephone poles and cables.

During the year the Nurses in the Penistone Urban and Rural areas attended 264 cases, performing in all 5,892 visits.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The area continues to be served by two Home Nurses/Midwives who, during 1960, attended 100 confinements in the Penistone area, as compared with 113 in 1959. Of these, 15 availed themselves of Gas and Air Analgesia.

Both Midwives are mobile, having the use of County Cars.

During 1960 the Midwives received training in the administration of Trilene Analgesia, and it is hoped to provide them with machines during the coming year for use on the districts.

The Midwives available as at the 31st December, 1960:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss J. L. Bain	"Plevna", Silkstone Common, Near Barnsley.	Silkstone 356
Miss M. Thompson (D.N.M.)	34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267
Miss N. I. Harris (County Relief D.N.M.)	St. John's, Penistone.	Penistone 3250

Miss Thwaites, the Home Nurse/Midwife returns to her area on the 10th January, 1961, when she completes her "Queen's District Nurses Training".

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During 1960 there has been a small increase in the number of cases receiving the services of a Home Help and the number of hours allocated, as compared with 1959. In the Penistone Rural District 2,527 Domestic Help hours were provided, an increase of 163 hours compared with those for 1959. In all, 11 Domestic Helps were employed at 14 homes. There were 8 of these cases continuing from 1959, but the others were new. The following table explains the type of cases whose homes were cared for:-

General cases, 65 years and over	- 12
General cases, under 65 years	- -
Tuberculosis cases	- -
Maternity cases	- 2
Others	- -
	<u>14</u>

The additional new cases during 1960 were in the "General cases 65 years and over" class.

This service can help the old people to remain in their homes where the alternative might be removal to Part III Accommodation. In addition to helping them with their domestic work the Home Help also prevents loneliness to some extent, although it must, of course, be realised that neighbourly interest and the attentions of their own family are of paramount importance in the prevention of loneliness.

The Home Helps employed in the service are very capable women and many of them give help outside the scope of their duties. In the Rural Villages it is particularly difficult to recruit the services of suitable women, and this is a very real problem in this area.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The West Riding County Council has established throughout its area a Chiropody Service to cater for the needs of the aged (i.e. persons of pensionable age), the physically handicapped (i.e. a person suffering from a handicap which is directly associated with the need for Chiropody or a handicap which in itself would prevent him attending to his own feet, e.g. the blind), and the expectant Mother. The treatment, subject to need, will continue for a year or for a shorter period if that shorter period completes the treatment. The scheme came into operation on the 1st February. and the first Clinic held in Penistone was on the 17th May.

There are two ways in providing this service:-

- (1) a direct service provided by the Local Health Authority, or
- (2) a grant-in-aid from the Local Health Authority to a Voluntary Organisation which was providing or would provide such a service.

So far as Penistone district is concerned we have a direct service where the Chiropodist visits the Central Clinic at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.

Those patients who by reason of illness or other handicap, and whose Doctor has so certified them as being unable to travel to the fixed Clinic, may have domiciliary treatment, and in the Penistone area this domiciliary treatment has been carried out.

If a person is found to require chiropody treatment an application is made on a specified form to the Divisional Medical Officer for formal approval. The Chiropodist operating in the area is duly notified, and he or she will, in turn, offer an appointment by postcard to the applicant.

During the first few months of the service, like all new machines, there were some little points of difficulty to overcome and some sluggishness in the routine duties. Before the end of the year everything was working satisfactorily and all applicants for treatment were dealt with almost as soon as approval was obtained in the Divisional Medical Officer's Department. There was, in effect, no waiting time at all.

During the year in the Penistone Rural area 18 patients attended the Clinic at Penistone, and in all they received 38 treatments. During the same period 7 patients received domiciliary treatment involving 20 treatments or visits to the homes. Of the latter 7 patients, 3 were physically handicapped persons, they requiring 9 of the 20 visits.

It has been reported to me by the Chiropodist that on four occasions she made a domiciliary visit by appointment and found that the patient was not at home; in consequence the visit was ineffective.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Act (an Act to repeal the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938) received the Royal assent on the 29th July, 1959, and became effective as from the 1st November, 1960. The proposed changes are designed to give the maximum encouragement to persons suffering from any form of mental disorder to seek treatment promptly and voluntarily; at the same time it ensures that there is adequate restraint and safeguards where patients, in their own interests or for the safety of others, must be compulsorily admitted to Hospitals and detained during treatment.

Prior to the 1st November, 1960, mental illness and mental subnormality were dealt with in two separate and distinct ways and with separate staff. It was felt that with the introduction of the new Act all members of the Mental Health Team should be all-purpose workers. Changes of this kind take time and so the staff services operative before the Act will continue to be available.

The West Riding is served by nine large Mental Hospitals. It was decided to divide the County into seven Mental Health Areas, each based on a Mental Hospital, each area to be self contained with regard to Social Workers. It was possible to do this because two of the Hospitals are outside the County but could be incorporated satisfactorily into the general scheme for one or other of the remaining seven areas. It is hoped in time to have seven areas fully staffed, with a Senior Mental Welfare Officer in each, covering the areas served by the following Mental Hospitals:-

Scalebor Park, Burley in Wharfedale.
Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital, York.
Clifton Hospital, York.
Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield.
Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield.
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton, Huddersfield.
Menston Hospital, Menston, Leeds.

From the 1st November, 1960, with the seven Senior Mental Welfare Officers appointed, and the promise of the additional staff, this new Mental Health Act became operative and the tremendous task of co-ordinating a close liaison with Mental Hospitals, General Practitioners, Psychiatrists and other services best suited to the particular Mental Health Area.

On and after the 1st November, there was a Senior Mental Welfare Officer operating in the Catchment Area of Storthes Hall Hospital and your District Council comes within this area. One Mental Welfare Officer and the part-time services of another were available at Divisional level when the service commenced.

It is too early to give any indication as to how the service is developing, but it is hoped that by the scheme outlined a service will arise which will serve the needs of the mentally ill.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Penistone Rural District during 1960 was as follows:-

National Dried Milk	590 tins
Cod Liver Oil	239 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets	156 (packets of 45)
Orange Juice	1,562 bottles

These foods are issued at the following centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated:

<u>Address of Premises</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Times</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday	10 - 12 a.m.
	Friday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
		10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone.	During shop hours	
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne.	Alternate Wednesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Private House, Mrs. Pratt, Fir Tree, Thurgoland.	On application at house (except Sundays)	
Stocksbridge Co-op, Crane Moor, Thurgoland.	During shop hours	
Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring.	During shop hours	
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Mrs. Taylor, 70 Sheffield Road, Hoyland Common.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Tuesday	11 - 12 a.m.
		2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m.
		2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Colley Estate Clinic, Wordsworth Ave., Sheffield 5.	Monday Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
		2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

WATER SUPPLIES

Houses and Water Supplies

2,432 houses are situated in the area, 2,213 of which have a supply from public mains. 219 houses are supplied from private sources of supply.

Sources of Supply

Supplies to the several Parishes obtain water from the undertaking named in the Schedule as follows:-

Parish	Name of Supplying Authority	Remarks
Cawthorne	Barnsley Corporation Denby Dale U.D.C.	Distributed by Barnsley Corporation Distributed by Cannon Hall Estate
Dunford	Penistone R.D.C. Penistone R.D.C. Barnsley Corporation Holmfirth U.D.C.	Distributed by R.D.C. Distributed by R.D.C. Distributed by Barnsley Corporation Distributed by Holmfirth U.D.C.
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
High Hoyland	Denby Dale U.D.C.	Distributed by R.D.C.
Hunshelf	Sheffield Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
Langsett	Sheffield Corporation Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by the Corporation where piped supplies obtain. Distributed by R.D.C.
Oxspring	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
Silkstone	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by Barnsley Corporation
Stainborough	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
Thurgoland	Penistone R.D.C. Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C. Distributed by Barnsley Corporation

Extension of Supplies

During the year work commenced upon the laying of new mains, the construction of a 50,000 gallons capacity service reservoir, and a Pumping Station. This scheme is to improve the water supply to the parishes of Carlecotes and Crowedge. Slow progress has been made on the scheme, and at the year end approximately 90% of the work has been completed on the service reservoir. 75% of the main laying was completed, and the excavations for the Pumping Station nearly completed.

Approval has been received from the Ministry to the contract of Messrs. Gregory Construction Co. Ltd. for the renewing of the 3" water main laid in the road in the Village of Ingbirchworth. This scheme should commence in the Spring of 1961.

Quality of Water

Routine samples of water taken from the Council's supply mains during the year have maintained a good quality. These samples were analysed at the Public Health Laboratories Wakefield and Sheffield. The Barnsley Corporation Laboratory situated at Scout Dyke have also analysed some samples during the year. Additional care is being taken with the purity of the Thurgoland water supply, as Contractors employed by the Barnsley Corporation are engaged upon boring operations on the Blackmoor gathering ground. A drip feed chlorinator has been installed in the Old Mill Pumping Station. The apparatus has been loaned to the Council by the Barnsley Corporation and the Corporation's Engineers have assisted in the running of the chlorinators. The apparatus is working satisfactory and samples of water have been taken to prove that the water supply to the Parish of Thurgoland is maintained.

Quantity of
Water

There has been no shortage of water during the year, the serious drought of the previous year left no deficiencies in supplies. The position of the intermittency of the water supply to the Village of High Hoyland still continues. The responsibility for the water supplies to the village will pass to Barnsley Corporation in the future, but the Council are not prepared to wait this length of time before any improvements in the supply is effected, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have been asked to send one of their Technical Officers to investigate the position at the present time.

Proposed
Extensions

The 3" existing main laid in the road through the village of Ingbirchworth is to be proceeded with in the near future. It is proposed to replace the 3" main leading from Thurgoland tanks with a 6" main for the distance of approximately 250 yards. The Ministry have been approached with the view of making some improvements to the High Hoyland Water Scheme.

TABLE OF CONSUMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Parish	No. of Houses 1960	Estimated Population 1960	Supplying Authority Population supplied	Remarks
Cawthorne	369	1075	Barnsley Corpn. 1000 Private Supplies 75	Detail Private
Dunford	268	863	Barnsley Corpn. 312 in bulk Private Supplies 340 Penistone R.D.C. 211	Detail by R.D.C. Private Detail by R.D.C.
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	104	358	Barnsley Corpn. 285 in bulk Private Supplies 73	Detail by R.D.C. Private
High Hoyland	55	185	Denby Dale U.D.C. 177 in bulk Private Supplies 8	Detail by R.D.C. Private
Hunshelf	99	300	Sheffield Corpn. 195 in bulk Barnsley Corpn. 11 Private Supplies 94	Detail by R.D.C. Detail Private
Langsett	74	240	Sheffield Corpn. 115 Barnsley Corpn. 24 Private Supplies 101	Detail Detail Private
Oxspring	239	735	Barnsley Corpn. 701 in bulk Private Supplies 34	Detail by R.D.C. Private
Silkstone	558	1683	Barnsley Corpn. 1683	Detail
Stainborough	133	480	Barnsley Corpn. 459 in bulk Private Supplies 21	Detail by R.D.C. Private
Thurgoland	533	1652	Penistone R.D.C. 1477 Barnsley Corpn. 140 Private Supplies 35	Detail Detail Private
<u>TOTAL</u>	2,432	7,571	7,571	

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewerage

Of the 2,432 houses situated in the district, 1,826 are connected to either public or private sewers. The disposal of sewerage from the remaining houses is by means of private cesspools and septic tank installations.

Improvements

High Hoyland Sewage Scheme. The working drawings and specifications for this scheme were prepared and considered during the year. It was proved that the cost of the proposed scheme would equal in excess of £300 per dwelling, and because of the cost, the scheme has now been held in abeyance.

The schemes of modernising the Silkstone and Silkstone Common works has made little progress because of legal difficulties in the purchase of the required land. Negotiations are still in hand, and it is hoped that at least one of the schemes should be commenced during the next year. The Consulting Engineers are still preparing the working drawings for Thurgoland and Crowedge Schemes.

Chemical treatment in assisting the drying of sludge has been carried out during the year with some success at Crane Moor, Ingbirchworth and Cawthorne. Storm water overflows are to be constructed in the main sewers of the Crane Moor and Ingbirchworth schemes.

The Council has authorised the purchase of a four wheel drive vehicle to be used by the maintenance team employed upon sewage works and sewers.

Sewage Disposal

The existing arrangements for dealing with the sewage disposal are scheduled below:-

Parish	Plant	Remarks
Cawthorne	Screen chamber, detritus tank, settling tank, dosing chamber, 2 distributors and humus tank. Ejector Station situated in Cinder Hill Lane erected 1959	This plant deals with the sewage from the west side of village and is situated at Dark Lane. This plant deals with the sewage from the east side of the village.
Dunford (Dunford Bridge)	Screening chamber, detritus tank, 2 distributors and humus tank.	Situated east of the Railway Goods yard.
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	Modern plant constructed 1956	New sewers laid in 1956 allowing for dealing with 98% of the village.
High Hoyland	Settling tank. (A new scheme is to be constructed to replace the existing tank).	Serving only the Council houses and situated in Marjory Wood.
Hunshelf	Screen chamber, detritus tank and tippler distribution.	Dealing with the built-up area of Green Moor and situated north of the centre of Well Hill.
Oxspring	Detritus tank, settling tank, dosing chamber, 1 distributor humus tank.	Dealing with the built-up area in the Parish and situated near Bower Hill Bridge.

Parish	Plant	Remarks
Silkstone	Detritus tank, screen chamber, contact settling tanks.	Dealing with Silkstone village and situated on the Wagon Road, north of the village.
	Screen chamber, detritus tank, 2 distributors and humus tank.	Dealing with the Silkstone Common area and situated north of Throstle Nest Farm, Moorend.
	(Both these schemes are due for modernisation)	
Stainborough	Modern plant constructed in 1956	Dealing with Hood Green village and situated at the rear of the Airey Houses.
	1 settling tank.	Dealing with 20 houses at Ratten Row.
Thurgoland	Settling tank, 2 filter beds. (A complete new scheme is being prepared to replace this scheme).	Dealing with Thurgoland village and situated at Spring Wood.
(Crane Moor)	New modern plant completed during 1957.	New sewers were laid connecting the sewers on the northern area of Thurgoland with the new Crane Moor works situated at Dance Lane, Crane Moor.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES

The following tables show the number of conversions made during the year, all of which received financial assistance from the Council:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Privy Conversion Grants</u>	<u>Improvement Grants</u>
Cawthorne	-	3
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	-	1
High Hoyland	1	1
Silkstone	-	4
Stainborough	-	1
Thurgoland	3	9
	<u>4</u>	<u>19</u>

WATER CLOSETS

Number of water closets installed in new houses built during the year, (including houses converted from uninhabited buildings):-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>By Private Enterprise</u>	<u>By Council</u>
Cawthorne	10	--
Silkstone	5	--
Thurgoland	5	--
	<u>20</u>	<u>Nil</u>

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF WATER CLOSETS,
PRIVIES AND PAN CLOSETS

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of houses with w.c.'s.</u>	<u>No. of houses with privies</u>	<u>No. of houses with sanitary pans</u>
Cawthorne	369	322	41	6
Dunford	268	170	79	19
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	104	68	33	3
High Hoyland	55	46	8	1
Hunshelf	99	51	45	3
Langsett	74	20	29	25
Oxspring	239	209	27	3
Silkstone	558	526	28	4
Stainborough	133	90	43	-
Thurgoland	533	435	97	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,432</u>	<u>1,937</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>65</u>

Total number of Pedestal Water Closets - 2,542
Total number of Privies - 593 (estimated)
Total number of Pail Closets - 84

Total number of Closets - 3,219

80% of number of houses being connected to a water carriage system.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The whole of the district is publicly scavenged. All men are supplied with overalls, wellington boots, gloves, goggles and rainproof outfits. Two refuse vehicles are fully employed on this service:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year of Manufacture</u>
Austin Eagle - Diesel	7 cubic yards	1956
Austin Eagle - Diesel	7 cubic yards	1959

Two drivers and six loaders are employed on these vehicles.

Frequency of Collection

Bins in the most populated areas are emptied every 7 - 10 days. Bins in the sparsely populated areas are emptied fortnightly. Privies and pan closets in all parts of the district every 4 - 5 weeks or more frequently upon complaint.

Difficulties are experienced at various times owing to sickness of the Council's employees, and at holiday periods, when the teams are depleted in numbers.

Refuse Tips

There are eight refuse tips situated in the area, the refuse is entirely disposed of by uncontrolled tipping.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Sanitary Inspections - Nuisances

Total number of inspections made in 1960 for nuisances - 95
 Total number of inspections made in 1960 for other purposes - 490

Nuisances outstanding 1959 - 4
 Nuisances found in 1960 - 13
 Nuisances abated in 1960 - 15
 Nuisances outstanding 1960 - 2

No statutory action was required during the year.

HOUSING - LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Summary of the number of dwelling houses situated in the district in 1960.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>New houses built 1960</u>		<u>No. of houses demolished 1960</u>	<u>Total No. of houses 1960</u>	<u>Total No. of Council houses 1960</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
	<u>L.A.</u>	<u>Private</u>				
Cawthorne	--	9	--	369	66	1,075
Dunford	--	--	--	268	34	863
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	--	--	--	104	20	358
High Hoyland	--	--	--	55	10	185
Hunshelf	--	--	--	99	6	300
Langsett	--	--	--	74	--	240
Oxspring	--	--	4	239	68	735
Silkstone	--	4	1	558	199	1,683
Stainborough	--	--	--	133	26	480
Thurgoland	--	5	--	533	147	1,652
	--	--	--			
	--	18	5	2,432	576	7,571
	--	--	--			

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958, AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959
DISCRETIONARY AND STANDARD GRANTS

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS 1960

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Completed to 31.12.59</u>		<u>Outstanding to 31.12.59</u>		<u>Number approved during 1960</u>		<u>Number completed during 1960</u>		<u>Number outstanding 31.12.60</u>	
	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>
Cawthorne	-	20	-	3	-	4	-	5	-	2
Dunford	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	-	8	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2
High Hoyland	-	4	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-
Hunshelf	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langsett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxspring	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silkstone	1	6	-	2	3	-	3 ⁺	1	-	1
Stainborough	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Thurgoland	-	25	-	8	2	9	2	10 ⁺	-	7
<u>Totals</u>	1	79	-	14	8	17	7	17	2	13

⁺Includes 2 improved houses for which grants have not been claimed.

⁺⁺Includes 1 improved house for which grant has not been claimed.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS COMPLETED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>	<u>Standard Grants</u>
1955	7	-
1956	16	-
1957	12	-
1958	28	-
1959	16	1
1960	17+	7 [±]

⁺Includes 2 improved houses for which grants have not been claimed.

[±]Includes 1 improved house for which grant has not been claimed.

79 Discretionary Grants completed to 31.12.59			
amounting to	£21,127. 10. 3		
1 Standard Grant completed to 31.12.59			
amounting to	£ 106. 0. 0	£21,233. 10. 3	
15 Discretionary Grants paid during 1960			
amounting to	£3,688. 10. 0		
6 Standard Grants paid during 1960 amounting to	£ 675. 0. 0	£ 4,363. 10. 0	
Total amount given in grants		£25,597. 0. 3	

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 - 1959

The Council's Slum clearance programme which commenced in 1955 and expired in 1960, allowed for dealing with 174 sub-standard properties. 111 of these properties had been dealt with at the end of 1960, leaving 63 properties remaining. During the period of the programme serious difficulties in acquiring sites has mainly resulted in the failure to achieve our original target of clearing the 174 sub-standard properties.

10 New Bungalows were built during the year but are not yet occupied, these bungalows were built at Thurgoland for rehousing tenants of condemned properties situated within the parish. The proposed site at Crane Moor has been ruled out by the Ministry because of the adverse report of the Mining Engineers. The proposed site situated at Hood Green is still awaiting the report of the Mining Engineers. Clearance has been given for the Martin Croft Site which is situated at Silkstone, and it is anticipated that building may commence during the next year. The Ministry has given approval for building 4 bungalows on the Manor Park Site Silkstone.

Disappointment is felt by all concerned at the lack of progress made during the year of clearing sub-standard properties, for whilst the figure of 63 properties now outstanding does not appear extraordinary, a further survey of the area would probably prove that the number of sub-standard properties existing in the Council's Area would greatly exceed this figure. The Council must make renewed efforts in obtaining proposed Housing Sites and so carry out their duties as a competent Housing Authority.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

Advances were made to 3 applicants totalling £2,240. 0. 0d. during the year under the above Act.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Number of Food Premises

List of food shops and food premises in the district:-

	<u>Number</u>
General Dealers	35
Post Offices	10 (8 are also General Dealers)
Butchers	6
Bakehouses	2 (1 is also a General Dealer)
Fish and Chip Shops	4
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes	13 (7 are also Licensed Premises)
Licensed Premises	27
Slaughterhouses	2
Ice Cream Shops	2

19 of the General Dealers sell Ice-Cream.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.

There are no dairies situated within the district other than dairy farms which come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953. Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

A Supplementary Licence was granted for the sale of milk from vehicles and from shops to the following:-

The Barnsley British Co-operative Society Ltd.
The Stocksbridge Co-operative Society Ltd.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

90 inspections were carried out of food premises other than slaughter-houses during the year. The majority of these premises situated within the Council's area are attached to dwelling houses, or are one man businesses. There appears to be a general improvement in the conducting of these businesses in relation to the Food Hygiene Regulations. There is no doubt that the general public is becoming more conscious of the fact that purchasing food from clean premises employing clean methods, costs no more than patronising premises employing dilatory methods. The growing sale of prepared foods is also obvious.

The standard of cleanliness of mobile vehicles continues to improve.

Ice Cream Manufacturers.

There are no ice-cream manufacturers situated within the district to which the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952 would apply.

There are 19 retailers of pre-wrapped ice-cream situated within the area; 2 applications were received during the year. All premises are periodically inspected.

Meat Inspection

The two slaughter-houses situated in the area have been the subject of a report to the Ministry. The occupiers of both these premises have applied for the continuance of their licences. The Ministry has agreed that licences should be re-issued on or before 1st July, 1961, providing both the premises are brought up to the required standard.

A 100% inspection of meat has been maintained during the year.

A summary of the inspection details prepared in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations is as follows:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole
or in part. 1960

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	7	302	2	168	95	--
Number inspected	7	302	2	168	95	--
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcases condemned		3				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		30		9		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci		10.9		5.35		
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcases condemned						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		8				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis		2.65				
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			N I L			
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration			N I L			
Generalised and totally condemned			N I L			

Cause of Condemnation and Weight of Meat Condemned

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Calves</u>
No. of animals slaughtered	302	7	168	95	2
Tuberculosis	112 lb.	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	45 lb.	-	-
Emaciation	600 lb.	-	-	-	-
Decomposition	450 lb.	-	-	-	-
Distomatosis	450 lb.	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,612</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45 lb.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

CONDEMNED MEAT

All condemned meat is coloured with special dye and is collected by the Barnsley Skin and Hide Company who have premises situated in Barnsley.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

All the Council's tips and properties are periodically inspected and treated. Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works have been treated and no major infestations were discovered.

School Canteens owned by the County Council have been treated on their behalf during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are 17 caravans situated in this area:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No.</u>
Cawthorne	4
Langsett	6
Oxspring	2
Silkstone	4
Thurgoland	1
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

The majority of these caravans are occupied by weekend residents only.

BYELAWS AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

During the year the following applications were received and approved:-

	<u>Building Byelaws</u>	<u>Planning</u>
Bungalows	12	6
Garages	29	4
Additions or Alterations to Houses	41	-
Applications from Y.E.B. for overhead cables	--	9
Miscellaneous	5	9
Outline Developments	--	11
Industrial	14	15
Advertisements	--	4
Agricultural	8	2

COUNCIL PROPERTY

The Council are the owners of a total of 576 houses, both pre-war and post-war construction. Most of the repairs to this property are carried out by direct labour which appears to work quite satisfactorily.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS FACTORY ACT, 1937

There are 19 Factories registered in the area, 25 inspections being made during the year. No contraventions of the Act were found.

A detailed table of inspections can be found as an appendix to this report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN
RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF PENISTONE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	19	25	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	20	25	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				1	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)			1		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
<u>Total</u>		N	I	L	

PART V111 OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel } etc., } Cleaning } and } Washing	1					
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea Picking						
Feather sorting						

(Continued Over)

PART V111 OF THE ACT (Contd.)

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Carding, etc., of buttons etc. Stuffed toys Basket making Chocolates and sweetmeats Cosaques, Christmas stock- ings, etc. Textile weaving Lampshades	1					
<u>Total</u>	2					

